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the revolution, beyond the tremendous cyclone of ideas, which overturned all the conditions of old France." And in pointing out this origin, the author makes plain the troubled path of the historians who have neglected to ascribe the growth of the new movement to economic soil and industrial storms, but have searched for it in the hothouses of intellectual discontent.

C. T.

L'Evolution du Socialisme. By JEAN BOURDEAU. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1901. 12mo, pp. 330.

M. BOURDEAU's presentation of the evolution of socialism does not lose in value to the general reader because he includes in it more than socialistic theories and platforms. He devotes chaps. iv, vi and vii, more than a third of the whole volume, to respectively "Municipal Socialism," "Strikes and Labor Unions," and "The Trades Union Movement in France." Many readers, both socialists and their opponents, will object to the label of socialism put upon such undertakings as municipal railways and housing, but the author justifies this treatment from the growing tendency among central authorities to interfere in what has hitherto been the field of individual enterprise. The author thinks that the peculiar nature of English municipal socialism is its unconfessedness, being entirely practical, and in the eyes of most Englishmen devoid of any theoretic socialism. In Germany, the land of state socialism, the social-democratic party is turning its energy to capture the municipalities. The growth of this form of socialism in France has been rapid. In 1896 socialistic councils were elected in eight or ten great cities. An interesting sketch of the operation of municipal socialism in the typical towns of Roubaix and Dijon is given. The former is an adjunct of Lille, and is a true Marxist city, with its great divergence of rich and poor and the absence of a middle class. Numerous "benefits" have been established, as crèches, baths, free meals for school children, etc., but the great difficulty encountered has been the high expenditures that these improvements have entailed. Taxes have increased, and the *octroi*, the most objectionable, has only in two cases been abolished by socialistic municipalities. Other criticisms upon the socialistic régime have been that its benefits tend to be confined to one class, that the clerical party especially has suffered, and that, as in all other parties, true interests are often sacrificed to political exigencies.

This chapter has been singled out for mention, not because the author confines his discussion to this phase of socialism, but because the French have been leaders in this activity. The early history of French socialism is outlined in the first chapter. The presentation in the second chapter of the theories and schools of contemporary socialism shows not only familiarity with the doctrines, but also an insight into the causes which made the movement. Here a phrase is coined that is worth remembering, *le socialisme instinctif*. "The majority of them, even among the leaders, are socialists from instinct. Socialism is to them a vigorous formula of discontent and revolt" (p. 49). "Socialism represents more or less faithfully the sentiment, the hopes of the laboring classes" (p. 52).

In this book the reader becomes acquainted with the men who have built up the party that has played such an important part in French politics during the past two years. The human interest has been well preserved and the vivid style holds the attention. And withal the author preserves throughout an unprejudiced attitude that neither advocates nor condemns.

S. G. L.

M. T. Cicerone e le sue idee sociali ed economiche. By E. MASÈ-DARI.
Torino: Fratelli Bocca, 1901. 8 vo, pp. 390.

MASÈ-DARI read Cicero in his youth. Later, as a student of finance, he renewed his knowledge of Cicero. From these later studies grew the present essay. He was shocked by Mommsen's drastic criticism of Cicero's career and stimulated to fresh exertions to understand his life and writings. He concedes that there are defects in the character of Cicero, and admires his works more than the man.

The essay is primarily critical; the attempt is made to sketch the motives and fundamental facts in the life of Cicero and correlate the qualities of his actions and his intellectual conceptions with the most important characteristics of his surroundings. The book, consisting of less than 400 pages, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the first of which discusses the social and political ideas of Cicero, while the second deals with his economic views. The subdivisions of Part I may be briefly summarized as follows: A survey of the moral, public, and intellectual character of Cicero; his comparative affluence; his theory of equality—division into classes, plutocracy, and the social